LIBRAR

Blackburn
Rural District Council

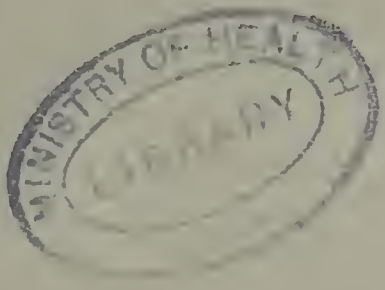
ANNUAL

# REPORT

FOR 1949

*C. M. BRADLEY,*
*Medical Officer of Health*

*G. R. WHITE,*
*Senior Sanitary Inspector*



# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1949.

---

*Chairman of the Council*:
H. RYDEN, Esq., J.P.

*Vice-Chairman*:
D. SMITH, Esq., J.P.

*Chairman of the Health Committee*:
R. YATES, Esq., J.P.

---

## Councillors.

| *Parish.* | *Councillor.* |
|---|---|
| Balderstone | J. WRIGHT, Esq. |
| Billington | J. HARGREAVES, Esq. |
| | W. SYKES, Esq. |
| Clayton-le-Dale | J .AINSWORTH, Esq. |
| Dinckley | J. W. BREWER, Esq. |
| Eccleshill | D. SMITH, Esq., J.P. |
| Livesey | A. C. DUCKWORTH, Esq. |
| | S. LORD, Esq. |
| Mellor | J. P. RIDLEY, Esq. |
| Osbaldeston | L. F. AUSTIN, Esq. |
| Pleasington | R. YATES, Esq., J.P. |
| Ramsgreave | G. HAWORTH, Esq., J.P. |
| Salesbury | W. H. WIDDERS, Esq. |
| Tockholes | Rev. W. HODGKIN. |
| Wilpshire | H. RYDEN, Esq., J.P. |
| Yate and Pickup Bank | J. YATES, Esq., J.P. |

## Staff.

*Medical Officer of Health*:
C. M. BRADLEY, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

*Senior Sanitary Inspector*:
G. R. WHITE, M.S.I.A., M.R.S.I.
Certificate, Meat Inspector.

*Assistant Sanitary Inspector*: J. K. HUNT.

*Rodent Operative*: J. COLLINGE.

42, Wellington Street (St. John's),
Blackburn.
September, 1950.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Blackburn Rural District Council.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report for the year 1949.

There were no maternal deaths during the year and no deaths of children under 1 year of age. No unusual outbreaks of sickness were reported although one case of infantile paralysis was notified.

Some of the services previously administered by the Council are now operated by the County Council and I am indebted to Dr. R. C. Webster, the County Divisional Medical Officer, for the notes on the administration of the National Health Service Act in this area.

As I retired during the year 1950 I wish to place on record my appreciation of the help and encouragement I have received at all times, from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee. My thanks are also expressed to the Clerk of the Council, the Senior Sanitary Inspector and other staff of the Health Department, for their unfailing help during my years of office.

Yours obediently,

C. M. BRADLEY,
*Medical Officer of Health.*

## NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Area in Acres ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 19,472 |
| Rateable Value (1st April, 1949) ... ... ... ... ... | £80,876 |
| Estimated Product of 1d. Rate ... ... ... ... ... ... | £322 |
| Population, Census 1931 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 11,232 |
| Resident Population, mid-1949 (Registrar-General's Estimate) ... ... ... ... | 13,310 |
| Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population ... ... ... ... | 10.5 |
| Birth Rate per 1,000 of the Population ... ... ... ... | 11.0 |

Blackburn Rural District lies to the North, West and South of the County Borough of Blackburn and its population of 13,310 live in two different types of community. The large parishes adjacent to Blackburn are urban in character, although each still retains its separate community life. The rest of the area is dotted with small villages truly rural in type. Most of the area lies in the Ribble Valley and is given over to pasture and meadowland.

The Ordnance Datum varies from 150 to 1,050.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are agriculture, cotton weaving and spinning, paper making and glazed brickmaking.

The estimated population of Blackburn Rural District will be seen to have increased by 610 compared with 1948. This increase may be due to a variety of factors including the steady increase in the Local Authority Housing progress and the return of residents who had, during the war years, removed to industrial areas. The controls on the building of houses by private enterprise and the high costs of labour and materials have halted, for the time being, the growing tendency of town dwellers to move into the area. There is no doubt that this outward movement of population from the towns has suffered only a temporary setback.

### Vital Statistics.

There were 146 live births and 4 still births registered during 1949 and 140 deaths from all causes. The birthrate has increased from 10.9 to 11.0 per thousand population but is well below the rate for England and Wales (16.7). The deathrate has increased from 10.0 to 10.5 per thousand population and compares with the rate for England and Wales which is 11.7.

It is gratifying to note that there were no deaths of children under 1 year and no deaths from puerperal causes, further that 70%

of all deaths took place at the age of 65 and over, 31% at 75 or over and 4% at 85 or over.

The main causes of death were heart disease and cancer and there was an increase of deaths from cancer *i.e.*, 25 deaths compared with 18 for the year 1948.

### Infectious Disease.

There were 191 cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year, and the largest number were of Measles (104) Whooping Cough (30) and Scarlet Fever (22). Eight cases of Infectious Disease were removed to hospitals of neighbouring towns, namely:— Blackburn (6) Littleborough (1) Monsall (1).

### *SCARLET FEVER.*

Scarlet Fever was chiefly a disease of school life, over half the cases occurring between the ages of 5 and 15. All cases were mild in type and there were no deaths. 3 cases were treated in hospital.

### *MEASLES and WHOOPING COUGH.*

Measles affected all ages up to the age of 15 while Whooping Cough was more predominantly a disease of the pre-school years.

### *DIPHTHERIA.*

Two cases of Diphtheria were notified. Both patients were clinical cases and one had received an immunisation boosting dose only a few months previously.

### *TUBERCULOSIS.*

There were 12 new cases notified in 1949 compared with 18 in 1948. 9 of these were pulmonary in type, 7 of them being male patients. There were 4 deaths in 1949 compared with 4 in 1948, and all were pulmonary cases. At the end of December, there were 55 cases on the register, a decrease of 1 since the end of 1948.

### *PARATYPHOID FEVER.*

Two cases of paratyphoid fever were notified. Both patients were taken ill whilst touring in France, but they continued their travels until the holidays were over. On return to this country they called in their family doctor who after diagnosis of the illness made arrangements for them to be admitted to the isolation hospital.

### Water Supplies.

Most of the Blackburn Rural District is within the "Area of Supply" of the County Borough of Blackburn. The Parish of Eccleshill is served by the Borough of Darwen and Belthorn village in the

parish of Yate and Pickup Bank is served by the Urban District of Oswaldtwistle. Part of the parish of Mellor is served by the Mellor Water Company which obtains water from boreholes and from the Preston Rural District. The Mellor Water Company continues to experience difficulty in maintaining an adequate supply and some houses in Mellor are without water at certain times during the day.

A scheme for the supply of water to parts of the parishes of Mellor and Ramsgreave was prepared by the Council's Consultant Engineer and tenders for the carrying out of this work during the year 1950 were accepted. The scheme provides for an extension of the Blackburn Corporation mains and the provision of a booster plant. Because of the nearing completion of 22 Council houses at Mellor it was necessary to carry out a temporary scheme of laying mains and connecting to the Preston Rural District Council mains at Mellor Brook. Water is being pumped to a temporary supply tank at a point above the Council houses so as to provide a supply by gravitation. The mains of this temporary scheme are so laid as to form part of the comprehensive scheme for Mellor.

Most of the piped supplies in the district are conveyed to a point over the kitchen sink and there is only one standpipe in the area, that is in Barker Lane, Mellor. This pipe supplies approximately 23 houses and was installed during 1945 as a temporary arrangement pending extensions of the Blackburn Corporation mains within that area.

It will be seen from the figures in the table appended to this report that only the parish of Tockholes is without a supply of water from public mains. Tockholes is a scattered parish and being at a considerable elevation cannot be supplied by gravity from either the Blackburn or Darwen authorities in whose statutory areas the parish is situated. About one third of the dwellings in the parish are unfit for human habitation and quite a number of the dwellings comprise a gathering of hutments erected after the 1914-1918 war.

Routine sampling of water from both private and public supplies is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector.

## Housing.

It will be seen from the figures given in the table of statistics that there is still a long waiting list for houses. The figure now stands at 268 and the number of applications made each year exceeds the rate of new houses built during the year.

Action taken under the Housing Acts to relieve conditions brought to light by the Rural Housing Survey has been very limited. However, the time has now come to consider seriously the re-housing

of tenants living in unfit houses, particularly where there are young families, and the demolition of those premises should be enforced so that such sub-standard accommodation is eliminated from the district.

### National Assistance Act, 1948.

No action has been taken by the Council under section 47 of this act.

### Local Health Services.

The Public Health Services provided by the Lancashire County Council are controlled locally by Divisional Health Executives composed of local representatives. The School Health Services are controlled by Divisional Education Executives also composed of local representatives. A Divisional Medical Officer operates both the County Council's Public Health Services and the School Medical Services, and is responsible to the respective Executives.

Blackburn Rural District lies in Health Division No. 5.

Divisional Medical Officer:

R. C. Webster, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.
Offices: 19, St. James' Street, Accrington.
Telephone No.: Accrington 4223.

Assistant Divisional Medical Officers:

J. O. Millar, M.D., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.
G. Higgins, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
J. Katz, M.D., D.P.H.
C. Royle, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.

The Nursing Staff includes Health Visitors, School Nurses, Midwives and District Nurses. In addition, there are the specially qualified Matrons and Nursing Staffs of Day Nurseries.

Services operated by the Lancashire County Council include: Ambulances, Clinics (Ante-natal, Child Welfare), School (Minor Ailment) Clinics, Dental Clinics, Orthopaedic Clinics, Ophthalmic Clinics, Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics, U.V.R. (Artificial sunlight) Clinics, Immunisation Clinics, Child Guidance Clinics.

The provision of clinics for a rural area presents special difficulties. In areas with scattered populations there obviously are problems in providing a full service. These are realised and various solutions are under active consideration.

*Ambulances and Sitting Cars.* This service is provided under the National Health Service Act without charge. Residents in Blackburn Rural District are served by Blackburn County Borough Ambulances (by an arrangement between the County Council and Blackburn) EXCEPT certain parishes:—

(*a*) *Tockholes, Yate and Pickup Bank* are served by the County Ambulance Service from *Darwen.*

(*b*) *Billington* is served by the County Ambulance Service from *Gt. Harwood.*

Tel. Nos.: Blackburn 44130. Darwen 48 or 694. Gt. Harwood 3294.

In general a doctor's certificate of need of ambulance or sitting car is necessary.

*Ante-Natal Clinics.* Those most conveniently situated for residents in Blackburn Rural District are held at:—

*Darwen* (Civic Health Centre, Union Street).
Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons and Thursday morning.

*Oswaldtwistle* (119 Union Road).
Alternate Friday afternoons.

*Clayton-le-Moors* (c/o Town Hall)
Alternate Friday afternoons.

*Rishton* (108 High Street)
Alternate Wednesday mornings.

*Child Welfare Clinics.* Those most conveniently situated for residents in Blackburn Rural District are held at:—

*Feniscowles* (Methodist Church room).
Alternate Tuesday afternoons.

*Whalley* (Methodist School).
Every Monday Afternoon.

*Darwen* (Civic Health Centre, Union Street).
Monday and Thursday afternoons.

*Clayton-le-Moors* (c/o Town Hall).
Alternate Wednesday afternoons.

*Church* (Baptist School, Ernest Street).
Thursday afternoons.

(Advice can also be obtained on pre-school children as well as school children at the Clinic held on the first Wednesday afternoon in each month in the County Council Clinic, Lord Street, Blackburn.)

*Minor Ailment Clinics.* Those most conveniently situated for residents in Blackburn Rural District are held at:—

*Lord Street, Blackburn.*
1st Wednesday each month, 2 p.m.

*Rishton* (108 High Street).
Monday and Friday mornings.

*Oswaldtwistle* (119 Union Road).
Monday and Thursday mornings.

*Darwen* (Civic Health Centre, Union Street).
Monday to Friday mornings and afternoons.

All schools are regularly inspected by a Medical Officer. War-time arrears of inspections are being rapidly wiped out by a special effort.

Immunisations are carried out at the Child Welfare Clinics and at Lord Street, Blackburn, on the first Wednesday in the month from 2 p.m.

Orthopaedic, Ophthalmic, U.V.R. (Artificial sunlight), Ear, Nose and Throat, Child Guidance, examinations and treatments—children are first seen at Child Welfare or School (Minor Ailments) Clinics or at School Inspections, and the appropriate arrangements are made.

*Dental Clinics.* Normally these are held at Lord Street, Blackburn, in the mornings and afternoons of the first Tuesday in the month, but are temporarily suspended for lack of a Dental Officer.

*District Nurses*:

Miss E. Blundell, 10 Jersey Street, Livesey. Tel. Blackburn 49415.

Miss F. I. Grundy, District Nurses Home, Branch Road, Mellor. Tel. Mellor 313.

Miss E. Ridgway, 761 Whalley New Road, Blackburn. Tel. Blackburn 48201.

(The District Nurses from Darwen cover Tockholes, Yate and Pickup Bank.)

*Midwives*:

Miss F. I. Grundy (for address and 'phone No. see above).

Miss E. Ridgway (for address and 'phone No. see above).

(The Midwives from Darwen cover Tockholes, Yate and Pickup Bank and Livesey.)

*Day Nurseries.* Applications for admission may be made by letter to the Divisional Medical Officer at 19, St. James' Street, Accrington. It must be added that all the nurseries have long waiting lists.

*Hospital Services.* The County Council has NO control over hospitals, these are administered by the Regional Hospital Board. In the case of admission to Maternity Hospitals and Homes, the demand is so great that as a rule only those having their first baby or those who have unsuitable home circumstances, or some medical reason making hospital delivery essential are accepted. The Hospital Authorities have arranged to ask the Divisional Medical Officer for reports on these points and on the report, the Hospital Authority agrees to accept or decline to book an expectant mother. The Divisional Medical Officer is informed as to the facts by the health visitors and midwives, and from his knowledge of the medical facts, whether from his own or his assistants' examination at Ante-Natal Clinics, or reports received from the patients' own doctor.

Much confusion exists as to hospital for chronic cases of illness often in elderly people. The County Council has NO control over such admission; this is governed by the Regional Hospital Board. The Divisional Medical Officer, can, however, be useful at times in putting a special plea to the Hospital Authorities, and is always willing to do anything possible, but it must be realised that in this he is used merely on a "friendly" basis, although his technical knowledge may be useful.

The position as regards admission to hospitals for those with mental illness or mental defect is similar. It must be remembered that hospital services are operating under very great difficulties as to staff and buildings in the present abnormal circumstances.

*Home Helps.* The County Council employs a whole-time Supervisor of Home Helps and a number of part-time Helps have been recruited. When a Home Help is required it is necessary to make application to the Divisional Health Office. This service is not a free service but charges are made according to the circumstances of the applicant.

*Hostels for Elderly People.* Elderly persons who are in need of care and attention within the meaning of the National Assistance Act can be provided with residential accommodation at a charge not exceeding 52/6d. per week, the actual charge being based on the applicant's circumstances. This service is as yet only in its infancy but active steps are being taken to provide for accommodation. Application should be made to the Divisional Health Office.

*Blind Persons Act.* Those who wish to apply for Blind Pensions can secure a specialist examination.

*Mental Health.* The Division has two Duly Authorised Officers who make arrangements for the removal of persons suffering from mental illness, to suitable hospitals. Arrangements are made through the patient's own doctor.

## STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1949.

### Vital Statistics for the Year 1949.

(Population—Registrar-General's Estimate, mid-1949: 13,310)

| | Total | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|
| Live Births—Legitimate | 144 | 78 | 66 |
| Illegitimate | 2 | 2 | — |
| Total | 146 | 80 | 66 |
| Still Births | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Deaths | 140 | 63 | 77 |

| | Blackburn R.D.C. | England & Wales |
|---|---|---|
| Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population, mid-1949 | 11.0 | 16.7 |
| Still Births per 1,000 of estimated Population | 0.3 | 0.39 |
| Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population | 10.5 | 11.7 |

Deaths from puerperal causes—

| | |
|---|---|
| Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis | Nil |
| Other maternal causes | Nil |
| Total Maternal mortality | Nil |
| Death rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births | Nil |

Death rate of infants under one year of age—

| | |
|---|---|
| All infants per 1,000 live births | Nil |
| Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births | Nil |
| Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births | Nil |

| | |
|---|---|
| Deaths from Cancer (all ages) | 25 |
| Deaths from Measles (all ages) | Nil |
| Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) | Nil |
| Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age) | Nil |

## VITAL STATISTICS (continued)

| | Per 1,000 of estimated population | | | | Maternal Mortality rate | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Live birth rate | Crude death rate | Death-rate from tuberculosis of the respiratory system | Death-rate from cancer | Per 1,000 live births | Per 1,000 total (live and still) births | Rate of deaths under one-year per 1,000 live births |
| Mean of 5 years, 1944—1948 ... | 12.2 ... | 11.3 ... | 0.23 ... | 1.83 ... | 2.66 ... | 2.58 ... | 29 |
| Year — | | | | | | | |
| 1948 ..... | 10.9 ... | 10.0 ... | 0.23 ... | .41 ... | Nil ... | Nil ... | 14 |
| 1949 ..... | 11.0 ... | *10.5 ... | 0.23 ... | 1.88 ... | Nil ... | Nil ... | Nil |
| Increase or decrease in 1949 on: | | | | | | | |
| 5 years' average, 1944—1948 | −1.2 ... | −0.8 ... | Nil ... | +0.05 ... | −2.66 ... | −2.58 ... | −29 |
| Previous year ..... | +0.1 ... | +0.5 ... | Nil ... | +0.47 ... | Nil ... | Nil ... | −14 |

*1949 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 100) = 10.5 per 1,000

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

| Causes of Death | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **All Causes** | 63 | 77 | 140 |
| 1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid | — | — | — |
| 2. Cerebro-spinal fever | — | — | — |
| 3. Scarlet Fever | — | — | — |
| 4. Whooping Cough | — | — | — |
| 5. Diphtheria | — | — | — |
| 6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system | 3 | — | 3 |
| 7. Other Tuberculosis Diseases | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 8. Syphilitic Diseases | — | — | — |
| 9. Influenza | 2 | — | 2 |
| 10. Measles | — | — | — |
| 11. Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis | — | — | — |
| 12. Acute infectious encephalitis | — | — | — |
| 13. Cancer | 11 | 14 | 25 |
| 14. Diabetes | — | — | — |
| 15. Heart Diseases | 18 | 23 | 41 |
| 16. Other diseases of circulatory system | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| 17. Bronchitis | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| 18. Pneumonia | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 19. Other respiratory diseases | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 20. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum | — | 1 | 1 |
| 21. Diarrhœa (under 2 years) | — | — | — |
| 22. Appendicitis | — | — | — |
| 23. Other digestive diseases | — | 1 | 1 |
| 24. Nephritis | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 25. Puerperal Sepsis | — | — | — |
| 26. Other maternal causes | — | — | — |
| 27. Premature birth | — | — | — |
| 28. Congenital Debility, birth injury, Malformations, etc. | — | — | — |
| 29. Suicide | 3 | — | 3 |
| 30. Road traffic accidents | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 31. Other violent causes | — | 3 | 3 |
| 32. Intra Cranial Lessions | 9 | 10 | 19 |
| 33. All other causes | 4 | 7 | 11 |

## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

| Disease | Total cases at all ages | Under 1 | 1-2 | 2-3 | 3-4 | 4-5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | 15-20 | 20-35 | 35-45 | 45-65 | 65 and over | Cases admitted to Hospital |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Smallpox | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diphtheria | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Scarlet Fever | 22 | — | — | — | — | 6 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Measles | 104 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 13 | 29 | 23 | 5 | 18 | — | — | — | — |
| Whooping Cough | 30 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Acute Pneumonia | 21 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 5 | 2 | 6 | — | 1 | 2 | — |
| Paratyphoid Fever | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Erysipelas | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | 2 | — | — |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Totals | 191 | 6 | 5 | 15 | 9 | 23 | 51 | 32 | 9 | 31 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 8 |

## NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1949.

| Age Periods Years | New Cases | | | | Deaths | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Resp. | | Non-Resp. | | Resp. | | Non-Resp. | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 0—1 ..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1—5 ..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5—10 ..... | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 10—15 ..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 15—20 ..... | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 20—25 ..... | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 25—35 ..... | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 35—45 ..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 45—55 ..... | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| 55—65 ..... | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 65 and upwards ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Totals ..... | 7 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 9 | | 3 | | 4 | | 0 | |

No cases of Tuberculosis which had not been notified came to light.

## WATER SUPPLIES.

| PARISH. | From Public Mains: Direct to houses — No. of dwelling-houses | From Public Mains: Direct to houses — No. of population | From Public Mains: By means of standpipe — No. of dwelling-houses | From Public Mains: By means of standpipe — No. of population | From Private Supplies e.g. wells, springs, etc. — No. of dwelling-houses | From Private Supplies e.g. wells, springs, etc. — No. of population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Balderstone ..... | 76 | 333 | — | — | 42 | 151 |
| 2. Billington ..... | 573 | 2500 | — | — | 55 | 229 |
| 3. Clayton-le-Dale ... | 173 | 554 | — | — | 32 | 100 |
| 4. Dinckley ..... | 22 | 80 | — | — | 3 | 16 |
| 5. Eccleshill ..... | 80 | 291 | — | — | 22 | 87 |
| 6. Livesey ..... | 732 | 2101 | — | — | 80 | 334 |
| 7. Mellor ..... | 262 | 1063 | 23 | 96 | 134 | 542 |
| 8. Osbaldeston ..... | 49 | 131 | — | — | 23 | 85 |
| 9. Pleasington ..... | 120 | 449 | — | — | 52 | 198 |
| 10. Ramsgreave ..... | 210 | 583 | — | — | 70 | 309 |
| 11. Salesbury ..... | 110 | 343 | — | — | 18 | 70 |
| 12. Tockholes ..... | — | — | — | — | 142 | 496 |
| 13. Wilpshire ..... | 329 | 1603 | — | — | 31 | 120 |
| 14. Yate and Pickup Bank ... | 30 | 130 | — | — | 77 | 316 |
| Total— Whole District ... | 2766 | 10161 | 23 | 96 | 781 | 3053 |

### New Housing.

Waiting List.

Applicants to 31st December, 1949 ... ... ... ... 268

Local Authority Houses.

Position at 1st January, 1949
Prewar—80
Postwar—26

Post War Housing Programme, Total Proposed Houses 206

Houses erected by Local Authority during 1949 ... ... 30

Houses under construction by Local Authority at end of 1949 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 75

Houses erected by private enterprise.

Post war to January, 1949 ... ... ... ... ... ... 23

Completed during 1949 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 5

42 Wellington St., (St. John's),
Blackburn.
September, 1950.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my first Annual Report for the year 1949. This covers nine months of my term of office and three months of that of my predecessor Mr. Craven.

I have endeavoured during my first year to encourage the Council to institute certain changes in the routine work of the health department—the most important of which are as follows:—

The operation of a system of controlled tipping of refuse and improved collections of house refuse and disposal of nightsoil.

Regular sampling of public water supplies and ice cream together with biological sampling of milk for the detection of tuberculosis.

A major change of Legislation occurred during the year when the responsibility for the inspection of dairy farms passed over from local administration to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Sanitary Inspector invariably finds that when one duty is taken away from him two or more others quickly take its place, and so we have further legislation:—

Prevention of damage by Pests Act, 1949, Housing Act, 1949, Food Byelaws issued by the Ministry of Food, Working Parties considering improvements to Meat and Food inspection and conditions in the Catering Industry. A Shops Bill and a Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream Bill, are also under consideration.

I should like to express my thanks to the Chairman of the Council, the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Clerk and Surveyor for their help and encouragement during my first year and to the staff for their loyal co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

G. R. WHITE.
*Senior Sanitary Inspector.*

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### Water Supplies.

Routine sampling of water obtained from public mains in the area was not carried out prior to 1949. On instructions from the Public Health Committee samples of water were obtained for bacteriological examination. During the year 10 samples were taken from public mains and 7 were found to be highly satisfactory. 3 consecutive samples from the mains of one statutory undertaker were unsatisfactory. These circumstances were reported to the water undertaking and the mains were flushed. A fourth sample proved satisfactory.

27 samples were taken from private supplies and 12 samples were found to be unsatisfactory. 8 of these showed faecal contamination. One private source giving unsatisfactory results was a 10" borehole supplying water to a paper mill for industrial and drinking purposes. During the summer months the yield of this borehole dropped and the water became unfit for drinking purposes. Towards the end of the year the supply improved and bacteriological and chemical analyses proved to be satisfactory.

Owing to the exceptionally dry summer, instances occurred of private wells drying up in several parishes. This shortage was most evident on high ground in parts of Mellor, Ramsgreave and Tockholes. Arrangements were made for the Council's vehicles to make a door to door delivery to 61 houses twice daily during the months of August and September.

### Drainage and Sewerage.

There are seven separate Sewage Disposal works in the area serving the major parts of the parishes of Livesey, Billington, Pleasington and Wilpshire and parts of Salesbury, Clayton-le-Dale, Yate Bank and Balderstone. Langho Colony is also served by these works. The method of treatment adopted is by preliminary sedimentation, septic tanks and sprinkler filtration or by land irrigation.

A comprehensive scheme for extensions and new sewage disposal works costing £150,000 which was prepared by the Council's Consultant Engineer has been approved in principle by the Council. The Engineer is proceeding with a scheme for the sewering of Copster Green and for the construction of a new sewage disposal works for the treatment of sewage from Billington, Copster Green, Langho, Langho Colony and part of Wilpshire. The proposals include the provision of sewers for 40 new houses at Brockhall Institution and part of the hospital buildings. The estimated cost of this scheme is now £66,000.

### Public Cleansing Service.

Public Cleansing is probably the oldest communal sanitary service and is one of the most important services which are admin-

istered by Local Authorities. For many years the Council had contracts with a number of farmers for the collection and disposal of house refuse. During the war years the public cleansing service deteriorated and in 1943 it was decided to carry out the collection of house refuse from the majority of houses by direct labour. The service has from that time continued to improve yearly, second hand vehicles which of necessity had to be used have gradually been replaced by new and properly constructed vehicles.

A few contracts with private collectors are still in operation in scattered localities where the bad condition of roads prohibit the use of motor vehicles.

### Refuse Collection.

When one reflects on the number of commercial vehicles and persons engaged in the daily delivery of essential food, fuel and other goods in the area, it is surprising to find that it has been possible to maintain the collection of house refuse and nightsoil from a population of 13,310 with only three vehicles.

The Council provide a fortnightly collection of house refuse and it is estimated that over 4,000 tons of refuse are collected yearly. It is hoped that the Council will shortly review the collection of house refuse in the area and consider a weekly collection particularly in the urbanised areas of the district. During the summer months the contents of ashbins quickly decompose and a fortnightly collection creates offensive accumulations on the back doorsteps of every home. In the colder months when fires are in use the contents of ashbins are almost wholly ashes and most bins weigh over a hundredweight each. Owing to this increase in refuse it is found, in built up areas in particular, that the contents of bins spill over onto the ground or use is made of wooden boxes and buckets. The handling of full bins during winter months is a strain on the workmen with a consequent effect on the efficiency of the service.

### Refuse Disposal.

For a number of years the refuse was disposed of by crude dumping in several disused quarries all of which became infested by insects and rats. During the year 1949 the number of refuse tips was reduced to two and a system of controlled tipping was commenced. Clinkers from factory furnaces are used to cover the refuse as soil is not easily obtained. The refuse tips are now being maintained in a sanitary condition and are free from vermin infestation.

### Nightsoil Collection and Disposal.

Collection of nightsoil is carried out weekly from over 600 houses scattered over the whole of the area and disposal has been effected by spreading over waste moorland. Towards the end of the year a lagoon was made on a farm where nightsoil was composted

with factory flue dust and straw. This method of composting affords an effective means of restoring to the soil organic matters which are essential for the maintenance of soil fertility.

### Salvaged Materials.

One does not usually associate revenue with the Public Health Department but by the separation and disposal of paper, metals and rags, together with a separate collection of kitchen waste, a valuable contribution is made each year towards the cost of the Public Cleansing service. During the year 1949 the markets of many salvaged materials disappeared and prices for the remaining decreased. In spite of this setback the tonnage of waste paper separated was increased by almost 50% and so provided an increased revenue. This was only possible by greater effort on the part of the cleansing staff. The revenue from salvage etc. for the year 1949 is in the region of £800 and I have no doubt that for the next year the revenue will exceed £1,000.

### Provision of Dustbins.

Dustbins of a heavy pattern are purchased by the Council in bulk and are resold to owners or householders in the area. It is more than likely that within a few years the provision of dustbins will be an obligation on the Local Authority and the cost will be borne by the general rate. Such a scheme is in operation in many areas and costs less than a penny rate.

## RODENT CONTROL.

A Rodent Operative is employed on search for rats and treatment of infestations found. The number of infestations found during the year was as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sewage disposal works | 16 |
| Refuse tips | 6 |
| Factories | 7 |
| Farms | 7 |
| Shops | 2 |
| Other Business Premises | 11 |
| Private Dwelling Houses | 40 |
| Total infestations | 89 |

The banks of the Leeds and Liverpool canal had again become badly infested and a further treatment was carried out. 3 refuse tips were each treated twice and infestation kept to a minimum. Tipping on these three infested sites was discontinued during the year and preparations to level off and cover with soil were put in hand. Two new refuse tips where controlled tipping is now carried out were free from rat infestation.

Two treatments of the Council's sewers and sewage works were carried out. The second half yearly treatment records a marked drop in complete takes but whether this is due to a decrease in the rat population of the sewers or to palatable effects of the poison used (arsenic) this can only be judged by the figures for the first half of 1950 when an alternative poison (zinc phosphide) is used.

*First half year*

(Zinc Phosphide and Sausage Rusk)

232 manholes baited.
201 manholes showing prebait take.
60 manholes showing complete take.

*Second half year*

(Arsenic and Bread Mash)

217 manholes baited.
161 manholes showing prebait take.
7 manholes showing complete take.

It was found in 1948 and 1949 that Cherry Tree is the only locality where sewers are badly infested. This is no doubt caused by the densely populated area, together with industrial buildings and the proximity of the canal. One's first reactions to this infestation is to carry out more frequent treatments at Cherry Tree, but it is possible that more frequent poisoning would make the rats poison conscious and so destroy any gradual reduction or elimination by twice yearly treatments.

In order to encourage the notification of rat infestations by owners or occupiers of private dwellings, the Council provide a free service and the Ministry of Agriculture reimburse 50% of the cost. A charge covering the whole of the cost plus 10% for administrative purposes was made for the work done on business premises. The Ministry of Agriculture contributes a 50% grant towards the cost of sewer treatment.

## TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

The demand for new houses throughout the country is steadily increasing and many families becoming tired of living with relatives or in rooms are setting up homes in disused bus bodies, caravans and huts.

A survey of moveable dwellings was made during 1949 and it was found that there were 104 moveable dwellings in the area and only 9 of these were licenced. Some of these dwellings were erected for occasional weekend use, but quite a number are now being occupied permanently. A sub-committee of the Health Committee was formed to consider the licencing or enforcement of removal of all moveable dwellings in the area.

## SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AT SCHOOLS.

A survey of all schools in the district was carried out during the year. It was surprising to find that although 11 out of 12 schools had a piped supply of water only 6 had water closets and that in one case privies were still in use. At another school trough closets were provided and in four others pail closets were in use.

It was also found that the sanitary conveniences at some schools were in a dilapidated condition, and that the fabric of some buildings was in need of repair.

There can be no doubt it is of paramount importance that all schools should have sanitary conveniences and washing facilities as near perfection as possible. It is during the years a child attends school that he or she can be trained and guided into forming good habits. It is true to say that improvements have been planned by Education Authorities but such are long term programmes which may take 10 or more years to materialise, and children born within the last few years may have left school before such improvements are carried out. No time should be lost in ensuring that privies and trough closets are converted to waterclosets forthwith and that school managements should secure the repair and maintenance of the fabric.

## SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There are 12 factory chimneys in the area and during the year 29 observations were taken. In 28 of these observations the amount of smoke emitted was excessive and although factory managements were approached any improvements made were of a temporary nature.

An approach was made by the Council to the Ministry of Fuel and Power for observations on a proposal to apply for byelaw approval. The Ministry stated that they were not prepared to sponsor an application. A similar communication was addressed to the Ministry of Health but the Council were asked to consider whether the time for implementing byelaws was opportune having regard to the uncertainty of supply of suitable fuels, the installation of suitable equipment and adding to the difficulties of industry.

The Regional Inspector of the Ministry of Fuel and Power was asked to investigate the causes of flagrant emission of smoke from several factories in the area.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### Milk Supply.

The responsibility for the supervision of Milk Production passed from the purview of Local Authorities to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on the 1st October, 1949. It is regretted that this Local Authority should lose these duties because there had

always been close liaison between the farmers and the Council and the standard of the premises and cleanliness in production was very high. The register of producers was complete and up to date when handed over to the Ministry.

The retail distribution of milk still remains under local control and as most sampling is now being carried out at commercial depots the Local Authority must, in the interests of the consumers, sample milk from the smaller producer retailer who sells little or no milk to the Marketing Board.

Sampling of milk for biological examination was commenced during the year and in no case was tuberculosis found.

32 samples of milk were taken from producer retailers and submitted for the Methylene Blue Reductase test. 27 were completely satisfactory, the remaining 5 failed to pass the test. In all cases whether the sample was satisfactory or otherwise, the retailer was informed of the result and advice was given in methods to obtain a satisfactory supply.

The number of dairy farms in the district is as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| No. of Non-designated dairy farms ... ... ... ... ... | 159 |
| No. of "Accredited" dairy farms ... ... ... ... ... ... | 31 |
| No. of "Tuberculin Tested" dairy farms ... ... ... ... ... | 26 |
| Approx. number of cows at dairy farms in the district ... ... | 1968 |
| No. of retail purveyors other than cowkeepers ... ... ... | 22 |
| No. of inspections during the year ... ... ... ... ... ... | 157 |

## Ice Cream.

There are 2 manufacturers' and 15 retailers' premises on the Council's register. The two manufacturers prepare a cold mix product and in one case, where the premises were most unsatisfactory and sample results were in grade IV, the manufacture of ice cream was discontinued and will not be resumed.

40 samples of ice cream were taken during the year, 22 of which were satisfactory. The results were as follows:—

| | Producers Samples | Retailers Samples | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grade I ..... | 1 | 15 | Satisfactory |
| Grade II ..... | — | 6 | |
| Grade III ..... | 1 | 8 | Unsatisfactory |
| Grade IV ..... | 2 | 7 | |

In all cases where the results were unsatisfactory, visits were made to the premises and advice given in the methods of serving and in the cleansing of utensils. In most cases repeat samples were satisfactory.

## Meat Inspection.

Every effort was made to inspect all the animals slaughtered within the district immediately after slaughter. Most of these were killed at a licenced Slaughterhouse which is attached to the farm buildings of an Institution within the District. Numbers of pigs are slaughtered occasionally under Ministry of Food licences at various farms and other premises.

It was not necessary to seize any articles of food, any which were found to be diseased or unsound were readily surrendered by the owners.

Regular inspections were carried out at Butchers' premises.

The number of animals inspected were as follows: —

| *Beasts* | *Calves* | *Sheep* | *Pigs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | 21 | 46 | 61 |

*Carcases Inspected and Condemned.*

| | Cattle excluding Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep and Lambs | Pigs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number killed | 1 | 17 | 21 | 46 | 61 |
| Number inspected | 1 | 17 | 21 | 46 | 61 |
| *All diseases except Tuberculosis.* | | | | | |
| Whole carcases Condemned | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | — | 12 | — | 8 | 2 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis | — | 70% | 4.7% | 18% | 32% |
| *Tuberculosis only.* | | | | | |
| Whole carcases condemned | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | — | 11 | — | — | 3 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis | — | 76% | — | — | 5% |

### Other Food preparing premises.

Priority of inspections has always been given to the preparation and handling of Meat, Ice Cream and Milk and few inspections could be made to restaurant kitchens, wayside cafes and other food premises. The Council have taken steps to adopt byelaws to secure 'sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food' and it is hoped that these byelaws will be in force in 1950. Every endeavour will be made to secure improved conditions at all shops.

## NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE DURING THE YEAR IN CONNECTION WITH SANITARY AND OTHER WORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Inspections under the Public Health Act | 353 |
| Inspections under the Housing Act | 49 |
| Inspections and revisits to Moveable Dwellings | 308 |
| Visits to Infectious Disease Cases | 53 |
| Rooms Disinfected | 32 |
| Inspections of Cowsheds and Dairies | 157 |
| Inspections of Slaughter Houses | 57 |
| Inspections of Meat Shops | 7 |
| Inspections of Bakehouses | 24 |
| Inspections of Provisions Shops | 2 |
| Inspections of Fried Fish Shops | 3 |
| Inspections of Ice Cream Premises | 91 |
| Inspections of Restaurant Kitchens | 26 |
| Visits to Street Venders and Hawkers | 2 |
| Inspections of Factories (other than Bakehouses) | 28 |
| Inspections of Schools | 13 |
| Inspections in connection with Scavenging Schemes | 1201 |
| Inspections of Drains | 150 |
| Inspections in connection with Water Supplies | 298 |
| Samples of Water Taken for Analysis | 40 |
| Inspections under Petroleum Acts | 20 |
| Inspections in connection with rodent control | 37 |
| Smoke Observations | 29 |
| Other Visits interviewing owners, etc. | 271 |
| Total | 3251 |

## HOUSING INSPECTIONS.

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... | 91 |
| Number of inspections made for the purpose ..... | 234 |
| Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations. 1925 to 1932 ..... | 49 |
| Number of inspections made for the purpose ..... | 49 |
| Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..... | Nil |
| Number of dwellng-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 91 |

Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers ..... | 58 |

Action of statutory powers during the year:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (a) Proceedings under section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:— | |
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..... | 3 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:— | |
| (*a*) By owners ..... | 5 |
| (*b*) By local authority in default of owners ..... | Nil |
| (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:— | |
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..... | 14 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:— | |
| (*a*) By owners ..... | 9 |
| (*b*) By local authority in default of owners ..... | 7 |

Housing Act, 1936, Part IV. Overcrowding:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ..... | 7 |
| (ii) Number of families dwelling therein ..... | 15 |
| (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ..... | 42 |
| (*b*) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ..... | Nil |

## RURAL HOUSING SURVEY.

The survey of working class dwellings was completed in 1948 and the following are the complete figures for the survey:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. of inhabited houses (all classes) at 31st December, 1947 | 3509 | |
| No. of working-class houses | 2673 | |
| | | % of total insp-ed. |
| No. of working-class houses:— | | |
| 1. fit in all respects | 295 | 11.04 |
| 2. requiring minor repairs | 847 | 31.69 |
| 3. requiring structural alteration | 737 | 27.57 |
| 4. occupied by agricultural workers and requiring structural alteration | 343 | 12.83 |
| 5. unfit for habitation | 451 | 16.87 |
| No. of working-class houses about which free circulation of air is retarded | | 462 |
| No. with inadequate through or cross ventilation | | 77 |
| No. which are badly lighted | | 777 |
| No. with insufficient height in the rooms | | 443 |
| No. not connected to a Public Sewer | | 834 |
| No. not having a fresh water closet | | 807 |
| No. without sufficient washing accommodation | | 673 |
| No. without sufficient cooking accommodation | | 109 |
| No. without an adequate pantry | | 1712 |
| No. with insanitary or defective sink | | 286 |
| No. not having a Public water supply laid on | | 505 |
| No. not having a piped supply of hot water | | 1061 |
| No. not having a fixed bath | | 1357 |
| No. being in an unsatisfactory state of repair | | 842 |
| No. showing dampness within the house | | 1485 |
| No. not having an adequate system of artificial lighting | | 259 |
| No. not having separate access from staircase or landing for each bedroom | | 304 |
| No. of overcrowded houses (total, years 1945—1948) | | 25 |

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Privy Middens | Nil |
| Pail Closets | 676 |
| Ashpits | Nil |
| No. of houses with Fresh Water Closets | 2755 |
| No. of houses with Waste Water Closets | 75 |

No. of houses with Moveable Ashbins ... ... ... ... ... 3211
Pail Closets converted into Fresh Water Closets with grant from the Council ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 11

## Public Cleansing.

The following figures summarise the amount of refuse collected by direct labour and contractors during the year:—

| Visits to Premises | Pans Emptied | Bins Emptied | Loads | T. C. Q. Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 136,776 | 30,223 | 106,553 | 1,765 | 4456 11 3 |

## Salvage.

The following weights of salvaged materials were collected and sold during the year:—

| Material | Quantity T. C. Q. lbs. | Value. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Paper ..... | 71 16 0 0 ... | 477 4 9 |
| Kitchen Waste ..... | 59 16 3 0 ... | 135 16 3 |
| Textiles ..... | 3 3 0 15 ... | 62 7 2 |
| Copper ..... | 2 0 ... | 1 0 0 |
| Brass ..... | 26 ... | 5 11 |
| Aluminium ..... | 2 0 ... | 14 0 |
| Lead ..... | 2 1 ... | 1 5 0 |
| Bottles and Jars ..... | 8 0 5 ... | 15 3 |
| Carriage on Paper ..... | ——— ... | 35 17 11 |
| Carriage on Kitchen Waste ..... | ——— ... | 29 18 2 |
| Total ..... | 135 5 2 19 ... | 745 4 5 |

## BOARD OF TRADE SUBSIDIES.

| | £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| Amount allowed on collection of Kitchen Waste— | |
| 18 tons 18-cwts. at 17s. 6d. per ton ..... | 16 10 9 |
| Waste Paper— | |
| Increased Collection Allowance, January to June ... | 7 8 9 |
| Increased Collection Allowance, July to December ... | 5 13 0 |
| Total Subsidies ..... | 29 12 6 |
| Profit on Dustbins for the year ..... | 12 5 10 |
| Profit on Sanitary Pails ..... | 2 17 0 |

# FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1949 FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT OF BLACKBURN IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

1.—**INSPECTIONS** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

| Premises (1) | M/c line No. (2) | Number on Register (3) | Number of | | | M/c line No. (7) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Inspections (4) | Written notices (5) | Occupiers prosecuted (6) | |
| (i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities | 1 | 19 | 24 | 8 | | 1 |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies (*a*) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order 1938 ... ... ... | 2 | 49 | 22 | 11 | | 2 |
| (*b*) Others... ... ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | 3 |
| (iii) Other Premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises) ... ... ... | 4 | | | | | 4 |
| TOTAL ... ... | | 71 | 49 | 19 | | |

2.—CASES IN WHICH **DEFECTS** WERE FOUND

| Particulars (1) | M/c line No. (2) | Number of cases in which defects were found | | | | Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7) | M/c line No. (8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Found (3) | Remedied (4) | Referred To H.M. Inspector (5) | Referred By H.M. Inspector (6) | | |
| Want of cleanliness (S.1) ... ... | 5 | 5 | 5 | | | | 5 |
| Overcrowding (S.2) ... ... ... | 6 | | | | | | 6 |
| Unreasonable temperature (S.3) | 7 | | | | | | 7 |
| Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ... | 8 | 1 | 1 | | | | 8 |
| Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) | 9 | 2 | 1 | | | | 9 |
| Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (*a*) insufficient ... ... ... | 10 | 4 | 3 | | | | 10 |
| (*b*) Unsuitable or defective ... | 11 | 7 | 4 | | | | 11 |
| (*c*) Not separate for sexes ... | 12 | | | | | | 12 |
| Other offences (not including offences relating to Homework) | 13 | | | | | | 13 |
| TOTAL ... ... | 60 | 19 | 14 | | | | 60 |

7 7 30 50